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ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ**

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**ОНОМАСТИКА БИЛАН ҚЎЛЛАНУВЧИ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИК БИРЛИКЛАР
ВА УЛАРНИ ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИГА
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**«БИТИРУВ МАЛАКАВИЙ ИШИ
ҲИМОЯГА РУХСАТ ЭТИЛДИ»**

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	3
CHAPTER I. PHRASEOLOGY AS A BRANCH OF LEXICOLOGY.....	7
1.1. The subject matter of Lexicology.....	7
1.2. General items on Phraseology.....	10
CHAPTER II. ETYMOLOGY OF ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS..	26
2.2. Phraseological units and their origin.....	26
2.1. The problem of semantics of phraseological units.	31
CHAPTER III. ONOMASTICS AS DIVISION OF LINGUISTICS STUDYING	
THE PROPER NAMES.....	38
3.1. Functioning of the proper names in English phraseological units..	38
3.2. Phraseological units with onomastics, its sources and translation	
ways.....	42
CONCLUSION.....	56
THE LIST OF USED LITERATURES.....	61

INTRODUCTION

Language is a means of forming and storing ideas as reflections of reality and exchanging them in the process of human intercourse. Language is social by nature; it is inseparably connected with the people who are its creators and users; it grows and develops together with the development of society¹.

The present qualification paper deals with the study of phraseological units with onomastics which presents a certain interest both for the theoretical investigation and for the practical language use. The president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Abduganievich Karimov speaking about the future of Uzbekistan underlines that “Harmonious generation is the future guarantee of prosperity. It is our task, to prepare and teach professionally competent and energetic personnel, real patriots to see them in the world depository of science and culture. In this plan the national program about training personnel was worked out on the formation of new generation of specialists, with the high common and professionally cultured, creative and social activity, with the ability to orientate in the social and political life independently, capable to raise and solve the problems to the perspective²”.

On December 10, 2012 there was released the decree of the president of Uzbekistan № 1875 about the development of the system of learning foreign languages. This decree gives a language learner great amount of opportunities, and at the same time puts concrete tasks for teachers of foreign languages.

Here the notable place is assigned to the general applied linguistics which carries responsibility for such socially and scientifically important sphere of knowledge as Lexicology, Stylistics, Methods of language teaching, Translation theory and so on.

As we know nowadays one of the actual and important problems of modern linguistic researches is to study the linguistic semantics. However, the large number of the semantic study many aspects of the linguistic semantics are not sufficiently

¹ Karimov I. A. Ilmiy – tadqiqot faoliyatini takomillashtirish to’g’risida // “Halq so’zi” gazetasi, 2002 yil, 15 mart.

² Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi: Toshkent 1997, 35 bet.

researched up to our time. Especially this concerns the semantic apparatus of phraseological units.

It is obvious that the semantic description of phraseological units with onomastics is necessary in the purpose of the further systematization of phraseology.

The actuality of the investigation is explained, on the one hand by the profound interest to the functions of Phraseological units with onomastics in the literary text and in speech and on the other hand by the absence of widely approved analyses of Phraseological units with onomastics from the semantic, stylistic and translational points of view.

The aim of the qualification paper is the research of the semantic apparatus of phraseological units with onomastics and to define the translation ways into Uzbek and Russian.

Proceeding from the purpose thesis the following particular tasks were raised:

- to study general items on Phraseology;
- to study phraseological units and their origin;
- to study the problem of semantics of phraseological units;
- to reveal functioning of proper names in English phraseological units;
- to study sources of phraseological units with onomastics;
- to study the main features of translating Phraseological units with onomastics from English into Uzbek and Russian.

The material includes analyzed several monographies, research works, theoretical books by Amosova N.N., Koonin A.V., Vinogradov V.V., Arnold I.V. and so on. About two hundred English Phraseological units denoting parts of body have been collected and analyzed on the base of tasks the work put forward.

The subject matter of the qualification paper is devoted to the study of functional and semantic characteristics of phraseological units with onomastics in Modern English which are used with proper names and the ways of translation of such phraseological units into Uzbek and Russian languages.

The object of investigation is the complex research of phraseological units with onomastics as a linguistic phenomenon on possessing a very interesting and extraordinary nature.

The scientific novelty and the distinctive peculiarities of the work are concluded in the fact that the phraseological units are analyzed on the base of comparison with the Uzbek language. The comparative approach enables to research the semantic and syntactic components well as the peculiarities of the phraseological units with onomastics.

The method of phraseological identification definition analysis as the kind of the method of phraseological application, context logical analysis and comparative methods were used in the work.

In the process of the definitional analysis we have based on the semantic structure suggested by A.V. Koonin (Koonin 1996, c) and the examples were collected mainly from "English Idioms" by Sheffield and English-Russian Phraseological dictionary by Koonin A.V. and additionally we have addressed to bilingual, monolingual dictionaries in English Russian and Uzbek languages.

The theoretical value of the qualification paper is the semantic description of phraseological units promote the revealing of systematic connection in phraseology. The study of the ways of translation Phraseological units with onomastics is not sufficiently studied yet. The work we began may serve as a base or hint for further complicated and complete works on this problem.

The practical value is that the examples collected and analyzed can be widely used in practical lessons on translation and lexicology. Also, in every day practical lessons.

The work consists of Introduction, three Chapters, Conclusion and the list of used literatures.

Introduction includes the content of the reasons of choosing the theme, the actuality the tasks and methods used to several the qualification papers.

The main part of the work includes two Chapters which reflect theoretical and practical position of the theme.

Chapter I is devoted to study Phraseology as branch of lexicology. It deals with the subject matter of Lexicology and general items on Phraseology.

Chapter II is devoted to study etymology of English phraseological units. It deals with phraseological units and their origin and the problem of semantics of phraseological units.

Chapter III is devoted to study onomastics as division of linguistics studying the proper names. It deals with functioning of the proper names in English phraseological units and phraseological units with onomastics, its sources and translation ways.

Conclusion part reflects the ideas we present as a result to the chosen theme.

The list of used literatures reflects the alphabetical list of literature and sources used in carrying on the theme chosen under discussion.

CHAPTER I. PHRASEOLOGY AS A BRANCH OF LEXICOLOGY

1.1. The subject matter of Lexicology

The term Lexicology is composed of two Greek morphemes: “Lexis” meaning “word, phrase” hence Lexicos - “having to do with words”, and Logos which denotes “a department of Knowledge”. Thus, the literal meaning of the term Lexicology is “the science of the word”. However the literal meaning gives only a general notion of the aims and its other branches also deal with word approaches from different angles. Phonetics, for instance, investigating the phonetics structure of language, i.e. its system of phonemes and intonation patterns, studies the outer sound-form of the word. Grammar, which is inseparably bound up with Lexicology, is the study of grammatical structure of the language. It’s concerned with various means of expressing grammatical relations between words and with the pattern after which words are combined into words-group and sentences¹.

Lexicology as a branch of linguistics has its own aims and methods of scientific research, its basic task being the study and systematic description of the vocabulary of some particular language in respect to its origin, development and current use. Hence, Lexicology investigates words, word-groups, word equivalents and morphemes which make up words.

The term vocabulary is used to denote the system formed by the sum total of all the words that the language possesses. The term “words” denotes the basic unit of a given language resulting from the association of a particular meaning with a particular group of sounds capable of a particular grammatical employment.

A word therefore is simultaneously a semantic, grammatical and phonological unit. The general study of words and vocabulary, irrespective of the specific features of any particular language, is known as General Lexicology.

Linguistic phenomena and properties common to all languages are generally referred to as language universals. Special Lexicology devotes its attention to the description of the characteristic peculiarities in the vocabulary of a given language. It

¹ Арнольд И. В. Лексикология современного английского языка. М., «Высшая школа», 1986

goes without saying that every special lexicology is based on the principles of general lexicology and the latter forms a part of general linguistics.

The evolution of any vocabulary, as well as of its single elements, forms the object of Historical Lexicology.

This branch of linguistics discusses the origin of various words, their change and development and investigates the linguistic and extra-linguistic forces modifying their structure, meaning and usage.

Descriptive lexicology deals with the vocabulary of a given language at a given stage of its development. It studies the functions of words and their specific structure as a characteristic inherent in the system. The descriptive Lexicology of the English language deals with the English word in its morphological and semantic structure, investigating the independence between these two aspects.

These structures are identified and distinguished by contrasting the nature and arrangements of their elements. Language is the reality of thoughts and thought development together with the development of society, therefore language and its vocabulary must be studied in the light of social history. Every new phenomenon in human society and in human activity in general, which is of any importance for communication, finds a reflection in vocabulary.

A word, through its meaning rendering some notion, is a generalized reflection of reality. It is therefore impossible to understand its development if one is ignorant of the changes in social, political or everyday life, production of science, manners or culture it serves to reflect. These extra linguistic forces influencing the development of words are considered in historical lexicology.

The Lexicology of present day English, therefore, although having aims of its historical counter part, cannot be divorced from the latter. In what follows not only the present status of the English vocabulary is discussed: the description would have been sadly incomplete if we did not pay attention to the historical aspects of the problem – the ways and tendencies of vocabulary development.

The lexical system of every epoch contains productive elements typical of this particular period, others that are absolute and dropping out of usage and finally, some new phenomena, significant marks of new trends for the epochs to come.

Lexicology studies the recurrent patterns of semantic relationships and of any formal phonological, morphological or contextual means which may render its aims at systematization. It has been claimed by different authors that in contrast to grammar the vocabulary of a language is not systematic but chaotic. In the light of recent investigations in linguistic theory, however, we are now in a position to bring some order into this “chaos”. We call vocabulary systematic because the sum total of all the words in it may be considered set of interdependent and interrelated elements. The term “System” as applied to vocabulary should not be taken rigidly. The vocabulary system cannot be completely and exactly characterized by deterministic functions; that is for the present state of science it is not possible to specify system’s entire future by its status some one instant of its operation. The theoretical value of lexicology becomes obvious if we realize that it forms the study of one of three main aspects of language, i.e. its vocabulary, the other two being its grammar and sound system¹.

Lexicology came into being to meet the needs of many different branches of applied linguistics, namely of Lexicography, literary criticism, standardization of terminology, retrieval and last but not least of foreign language teaching. An exact knowledge of the vocabulary system is also necessary in connection with technical teaching means.

Perhaps, the most significant contribution to the concept of the teaching machine in foreign language instruction lies in the creation of the specific teaching materials to be utilized in it. Lexicology plays a prominent part in the general linguistic training of every philologist by summing up the knowledge acquired at the English lessons during all his years at the foreign language faculty. It also imparts the

¹ Смирницкий А. И. Лексикология английского языка. М., 1956

necessary skills of using different kinds of dictionaries and reference books and prepares for future independent work on increasing and improving one's vocabulary.

1.2. General items on phraseology

Phraseology is a science about phraseological units; i.e. stable combination of words. Phraseology is a treasure of a language which reflects the history, the cultures, and way of life of any nation. Phraseology after express national character. The fund of English Phraseology is rich in national, international, borrowed, of terminological and non – terminological origin phraseological units.

Human factor takes the basic place in phrase formation as the majority of phraseologisms are connected with different spheres of human activity. The factor of addressee is the most important element of communication. Besides that human tries to describe out world objects by human features. Ch. Bally confirmed: "A person always describes the features and trying of his own personality by all object of out world".

V.G. Gak gave his opinion about Ch. Bally's words as "Therefore human is in the centre of attention himself he tries to describe out world by own usage. Language anthropomorphisms considered to be the general law of the development of nominating means in the language". By this we understand that human state, human feelings are describe by different objects of inanimate world, space, animal world, and myth means.

Phraseologisms are highly informative units of a language. They can be considered as the "decoration". Though there have been a number of researches on phraseology, it is one of language universals, that there is no language without phraseologisms. So, every work on phraseological units is considered to be fresh which appear new and brand features every time. English phraseology is rich and is has deep history"

The science of linguistics admits that Ch. Bally is the father of the theory of Phraseology.¹ He was a scientist of Switzerland, but natively French. He

¹ Балли Ш. Французская стилистика. 1983

systematized the combination of words in his book "Articles on Stylistics" and "French Stylistics".

Ch. Bally presented the term "phraseology" in the meaning of a part of stylistics, which learns connected word combinations but this term is used in three meanings in the works of Western European and American linguists. They are given as in English and American dictionaries:

a) The choice or arrangement of words and phrases in the expression of ideas; manner or style of expression the particular form of speech or diction which characterizes writer, literary production, language, etc.¹

b) Choice of words; wording²

c) Manner of using and arranging words³

1. Manner or style of verbal expressions; characteristic language;

2. Expressions phrases⁴

The problem about the phraseology as linguistic discipline was firstly given by famous linguistic scientist. E. D. Polivanov. He said that lexicology.

Look at the Bibliography of "English Russian phraseological dictionary by Koonin⁵

Studies lexical meaning of words, morphology formal meanings of words, syntax the meaning of word combinations". And there is a need for special branch which is connected with syntax and at the same time has not only a common type but also individual meaning of separate word-combinations. I'll call this branch Phraseology (I must say that there is another term is also suggested for it as "idiomatics").

E. D. Polivanov considered that phraseology obtains the main and stable positions in linguistic literature.

¹ The Oxford English Dictionary, Oxford, 1933, vol, III

² Hornby A.S. The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, London, 1974.

³ Longman Modern English Dictionary. London, 1976

⁴ The Random House Dictionary of the English Language. New York, 1970

⁵ Kunin A. V – M. 1984

B. A. Larin is another scientist who raised the problem of phraseology as a linguistic discipline after Polivanov.

The researches done by V.V. Vinogradov opened the way to the appearance of a number of works on phraseology in different languages. To restore such systematized facts shows the creation of phraseologies as linguistic discipline. This way phraseology stepped to linguistics as a science.

In our country there are a lot of works done on the theme of phraseology of different languages. We may give some of our contemporaries as an example:

Bushuy, 1987 Abdurahimov M. M., 1982; Hudoybersanova .M.K." Ganihodjaeva M. I. 1986; Kadirov V. H., 1978; Kahhorova H , 1985; Garareva G. M., 1994; Altibaev A. A., 1974; Abduarizova D .A., 1997; Hidzova G. H., 1997 and many others.

It has been repeatedly pointed out that word groups viewed as functionally and semantically inseparable units are traditionally regarded as the subject matter of phraseology. It should be noted however that no proper scientific investigation of English phraseology has been attempted among English and American linguists until quite recently English and American linguistics as a rule confine themselves to collecting various words, word group and sentence parts presenting some interest, either from point of view of origin, style, usage or some other particular feature peculiar to them. These units are habitually described as idioms, but no attempt has been made to investigate these idioms as a separate class of linguistic units or specific class of word groups.

American and English dictionaries of unconventional English, slang, idioms and other highly valuable reference-books contain a wealth of proverbs, sayings, various Lexical units of all kinds, but as a rule don't seek to lay down a reliable criterion to distinguish between variable word – groups and phraseological units.

Paradoxically as it may seem the first dictionary in which theoretical principles for the selection of English phraseological units were elaborated was published in our

country. The term itself phraseological units denote a specific group of phrases was introduced by Russian linguists and is generally accepted in our country.

Attempts have been made to approach the problem of phraseology in different ways. Up till now, however, there is an essential feature of phraseological units as distinguished from other word groups and the nature of phrases that can be properly termed phraseological units.

The complexity of the problem may be largely accounted for by the fact that the borderline between free of variable word - groups and phraseological units is not clearly defined. The so called free word - groups are only relatively free as collectability of their member words is fundamentally delimited by their lexical and grammatical variability which makes at least some of them very close to set phrases.

Phraseological units are comparatively stable and semantically unchangeable.

Between the extremes of complete motivation and variability of member words on the one hand and lack of motivation combined with complete stability of the lexical components and grammatical structure on the other hands. There are numerous borderline cases.

However the existing terms, e.g. set phrases, idioms, word - equivalents, reflect to a certain extent the main debatable issues of phraseology which centre on the divergent views concerning the nature and essential features of phraseological units as distinguished from the so called free word groups. The term set - phrase implies that the basic criterion of differentiation is stability of the lexical components and grammatical structure of word - group. The term idioms generally imply that the essential feature of the linguistic units under consideration is idiomatic or lack of motivation.

This term habitually used by English and American linguistics is very often treated synonymous with the term "phraseological unit" universally accepted in our country. The term "word equivalent" stresses not only the semantic but also the function is speech as single words.

These differences in terminology reflect certain differences in the main criteria used to distinguish between word – groups and specific type of linguistic units generally known as phraseology. These criteria and the ensuring classification are done below.

Phraseological units are habitually defined as non – motivated word groups that can be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as ready made units. This definition proceeds from the assumption that the essential features of phraseological units are stability of the lexical components and lack of motivation. At is consequently assumed that unlike components of free word groups which may vary according to the needs of communication, member words of phraseological units are always reproduced as single unchangeable collocations.

Languages differ greatly in their idiosyncrasies i.e. in the forms which they have adopted, in the peculiarities of their usage and the combinative power of words, in idiomatic forms of expression.¹

It is to be marked in this connection that of all the ambiguous terms employed in linguistics, none seems to call for more careful definition than the term "idiom". An idiom or idiomatic phrase is often defined as phrase, developing a meaning which can't be readily analyzed into the several distinct ideas which would ordinarily be expressed by the words composing the phrase. It transcends the ordinary syntactical constructions and must be studied as a grammatical unit, or entity, in itself.

On the other hand, “idiom” is a very broad term and includes all the peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of the language constructions, and other conventional practices of an unusual character.

Phraseology is also a term of wide inclusions but seems preferable or describing various, kind of phrases characterized by different degrees of stability and idiomatic in a given language.

A major stimulus to intensive studies of phraseology in Russian linguistics was V.V. Vinogradov’s are search carried out in the history of the Russian vocabulary.

¹ Гак В.Г. К проблеме семантической синтагматике проблемы структурный лингвистики 1971,

The classification suggested by V. V. Vinogradov has been widely adopted by linguistic working on other languages.

Investigation of English phraseology as initiated by A.V. Koonin¹, whose dictionary of English phraseologisms has much valuable information on the theory of phraseology.

A special point of interest is presented by the approach to the problem phraseology suggested. N.N. Amosova. In "Essentials of English Phraseology" N. Amosova defines phraseological units as units of fixed context, i.e. phrases with a specific and stable sequence of certain lexical components and peculiar semantic relations between them. In these terms, phraseological units are classified into phrasemes and idioms.

Phrasemes are binary phrases in which one of the components has a phraseology bound meaning dependant on the other, e.g. in "black verse" the meaning of the adjective "blank" (rhyme less) is signaled only by the fixed indicator "verse" other examples are: bosom friend, husband's tea.

Idioms as distinguished by the integral meaning and idiomacity of the whole word - group, e.g. "red tape" bureaucratic methods; to smell a rat to suspect something wrong; blue bird - politician, blue nose- conservator.

So, we can say that the phraseological aspect of a language has always been the most difficult part for foreigners to master. A study of English phraseology, precise in force vivid and rich in scope, shows how phraseological terms of explanation lend variety to the language. The study of phraseological units will be highly useful not only as an aid in immediate difficulties but as means to extend the practical knowledge of the language.

The present chapter deals with word-groups consisting of two more words whose combination is integrated as a unit with specialized meaning of the whole, such as not for the word, with half heart, ups and downs, for love or money, off and on, up to the mark, ships that pass in the night and so on. The chapter has received its heading

¹ Кунин А. В. «Фразеология современного английского языка» Москва, 1972.

because of the great ambiguity of the terms phraseology and idioms accepted in linguistics. Opinion differs as to how this part of the vocabulary should be defined, classified, described and analyzed. To make matters worse no two authors agree upon the terminology they use. The word "phraseology" for instance, has very different meanings in this country and in Great Britain or the United States. In Russian linguistic literary the term has come to be used for the whole ensemble of expressions where the meaning of one element is dependent on the other, irrespective of the structure and properties of the unit with other authors it denotes only such set expression which, as distinguished from idioms do not possess expressiveness or emotional coloring and also vice versa: only those that are imaginative, expressive and emotional. N.N.Amosova overcomes the subjectiveness of the two last mentioned approaches when she insists on the term being applicable only to what she calls fixed text units, i.e. units in which it is impossible to substitute any of the components without changing the meaning not only of the whole units but also of the elements that remain intact. O .S. Ahmanova has repeatedly insisted on the semantic integrity of such phrases prevailing over the structural separateness of their elements. A .V. Koonin lays stress on the structural separateness of the elements in phraseological units, on the change of meaning in the whole as compared with the elements taken separately and on a certain minimum stability .All these authors use the same word "phraseology" to denote the branch of linguistics studying the word group they have to mind. Continued intelligent devotion to the problem of phraseology of such scholars as N.N.Amosova, A.V.Koonin and many-many others has turned phraseology into a full-fledged linguistic discipline; we include it into this course of lexicology only because so far this is where it belongs according to the curriculum. In English and American linguistics, the situation is very different. No special branch of study exists and the term "phraseology" is a stylistic device one, meaning mode of expression, peculiarities of diction, i.e. choice and arrangement of words and phrases characteristic of some author or literary work. The word "idiom" is even more polysemantic. The English use it to denote a mode of expression peculiar

to a language without differentiating between the grammatical and lexical levels; also, as W. Laff points it, "the semantically and structural form peculiar to a given language". It may also mean a group of words whose meaning it is difficult or impossible to understand from the knowledge of the words considered separately. Moreover, „idioms" may be synonymous to the words "language" or "dialect" denoting a form of expression peculiar to a people, a country, a district, or to one individual. There seems to be no point enumerating further possibilities. The word "phrase" is no less Polysemantic. The term "set expression" is on the contrary more defined and such explanatory because the just elements point out the most important characteristic of these units, namely, their stability, their fixed and ready-made nature. The word "expression" suits our purpose because it is a general term including words, groups of words and sentences, so that both give up and that's a horse of another color are expressions. That is why in the present chapter we shall use this term in preference of all the others. Set expressions are contrasted to free phrases and semi-fixed combinations. All these are but different stages of restrictions imposed upon co-occurrence of words upon the lexical filling of structural patterns, which are specific for every language. The restriction may be independent of the ties existing in extra – linguistic reality between the objects spoken of and be conditioned by purely linguistic factors, or have extra – linguistic causes in the history of the people. In free combinations the linguistic factors are chiefly connected with grammatical properties of words. A free phrase permits substitution of any of its elements.¹ Such substitution is never unlimited but characterized by the factor of existentiality. In semi – fixed combinations, we are not able to say that such substitutes exist, but fix their boundaries by used for substitution, even listing them. That is to say, in semi –fixed combinations these lexico –semantic limits are manifest in restrictions imposed upon types of words, which can be used in a given pattern. For example, the patterns consisting of the verb go followed by a preposition and a noun with no article before it is used only with noun of places where definite actions or functions are performed.

¹ Amosova N.N "Essentials of English Phraseology". Leningrad 1962

In a free phrase the semantic correlative ties are fundamentally different. The information is additive and each element has much greater semantic independence. Each component may be substituted without affecting the meaning of the other: to cut bread, to cut cheese, to eat bread.

Eminent Russian linguists, academicians F.F. Fortunatov, A.A. Shakhmatov and others paved for serious syntactical analysis of expressions. Many Soviet scholars have shown a great interest in the theoretical aspects no the whole problem and its various parts, a special branch if linguistic termed phraseology came into being in this country the most significant advanced for Russian phraseology are those by V.V. Vinogradov and B.A. Larin. As to the English language, the number of works of our linguists denoted the phraseology is so great that is impossible to enumerate them; suffice it to say that there exist a comprehensive dictionary of English idioms by A. V. Koonin accompanied by books, articles on the theory of this part of the vocabulary and doctoral theses by N.N. Amosova and A. V. Koonin with complete bibliography. B. A. Larin's approach is diachronic. His classification reflects three consecutive stages and set expressions pass through in its development. It originates as a free combination. The second stage is a clear motivated stereotyped metaphorical phrase. The third stage is that of an idiom with lost motivation the meaning of the expression is not built up by the hearer from the meaning of its separate elements, but grasped as a whole.

Interlanguage Relations of English and Russian Phraseological Units and General outlook on phraseological units

By phraseology I mean the branch of linguistics dealing with stable word – combinations characterized by certain transference of meaning.

Despite difference of opinion, most authors agree upon some points concerning the distinctive features of phraseological units, such as:

1. Integrative (or transference) of meaning means that none of the idiom components is separately associated with any referents of objective reality, and the meaning of the whole unit cannot be deduced from the meaning of its components;

2. Stability (lexical and grammatical) means that no lexical substitution is possible in an idiom in comparison with free or variable word – combinations (with an exception of some cases when such substitutions are made by the author intentionally). The experiments conducted in the 1990s showed that the meaning of an idiom is not exactly identical to its literal paraphrase given in the dictionary entry. That is why we may speak about lexical flexibility of many units if they are used in a creative manner. Lexical stability is usually accompanied by grammatical stability which prohibits any grammatical changes;

3. Separability means that the structure of an idiom is not something indivisible, certain modifications are possible within certain boundaries. Here we meet with the so – called lexical and grammatical variants. To illustrate this point I shall give some examples: “as hungry as a wolf (as a hunter)”, “as safe as a house (houses)” in English.

Phraseology

- The subject matter of phraseology.
- The classification of the phraseological units.
- The point of view about stability, idiomativeness and the equivalency of phraseological units to words.
- The history of phraseological units.
- The synonymy, polysemy of phraseological units.

Functionally and semantically inseparable units are usually called phraseological units. Phraseological units cannot be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as ready – made units.

The lexical components in phraseological units are stable and they are non – motivated i.e. its meaning cannot be deduced from the meaning of its components to be changed or substituted. In phraseological units the individual components do not seem to possess any lexical meaning outside the word group. Ex: red tape (bureaucratic methods); to get rid of; to take place; to lead the dance; to take care.

A.V. Koonin¹ thinks that phraseology must be an independent linguistic science and not a part of lexicology. His classification of phrasological units is based on the functions of them in speech. They are: nominating, inter-sectional and communicative.

V.V. Vinogradov classified phraseological units into three groups taking into consideration their motivation. The classification of V. V. Vinogradov is synchronic. This classification is based upon the motivation of the unit i.e. the relationship existing between the meaning of the whole and the meaning of its component parts. The degree of motivation is correlated with the rigidity of changing the form or the order of components and of substituting the whole by a single word. The classification is naturally developed for Russian phraseology but we shall illustrate it with English examples.

So, according to the type of motivation and the other abovementioned features, three types of phraseological units are suggested: phraseological fusions, phraseological unities and phraseological combinations.

1. Phraseological fusions are completely non – motivated word – groups, such as “tit for tat” , “red tape” – “bureaucratic methods”; “heavy father” – “serious or solemn part in a theatrical play” , “kick the bucket” – “die” , represent as their name suggest the highest stage of blending together.

The meaning of the components has no connection whatsoever, at least synchronically, with the meaning of the whole group. Phraseological fusions are specific for every language and don't lend themselves to literal translation into other language.

2. Phraseological unities are much more numerous. They are clearly motivated. Their meaning can usually be perceived through the metaphoric meaning of the whole phraseological unit.

Examples: “to show one's teeth” , “to wash one's dirty linen in public” if interpreted as semantically motivated through the combined lexical meaning of the component

¹ Кунин А. В. «Фразеология современного английского языка» Москва, 1972.

words would naturally lead one to understand these in their literal meaning. The metaphoric meaning of the whole unit, however, readily suggests “take a threatening tone” or show an intention to injure” for “show one’s teeth and “discuss or make public one’s quarrels” for “wash one’s dirty linen in public. Phraseological unities are as a rule marked by a high degree of stability of the lexical components.

The emotional quality is based upon the image created by the whole as in “to stick (to stand) to one’s guns” i. e. “refuse to change one’s statements or opinions in the face of oppositions” implying courage and integrity. The examples reveal another characteristic of the type, namely the possibility of synonymic substitution which can be only very limited. Some of these are easily translated and even international. For example: “to know the way the wind is blowing”.

1. Phraseological collocations or combinations are not only motivated but contain one component used in its direct meaning while the other is used figuratively: “meet the demand” meet the necessity, meet the requirements. The mobility of this type is much greater, the substitutions are not necessarily synonymical.

In other words, phraseological collocations are motivated but they are made up of words possessing specific lexical valency which accounts for a certain degree of stability in such word – groups. In phraseological collocations variability of member words is strictly limited¹. For instance, “bear a grudge” may be changed into “bear malice”, but not into bear a fancy or liking. We can say “take a liking (fancy) but not “ take hatred (disgust). These habitual collocations tend to become kind of clichés, where the meaning of member – words is to some extent dominated by the meaning of the whole group. In addition to this, phraseological collocations are felt as possessing a certain degree of semantic inseparability.

It has been pointed out by N. N. Amosova and A. V. Koonin that this classification being developed for the Russian phraseology, does not fit the specifically English features. N. N. Amosova’s approach is contextological. She

¹ Ginsburg R.S. “A course in modern English Lexicology” Moscow 1986.

defines phraseological units as units of fixed context. Proceeding from the assumption that individual meanings of polysemantic words can be observed in certain contexts and may be viewed as dependent on those contexts, it is argued that phraseological units are to be defined through specific types of contexts. Free word – groups make up variable contexts whereas the essential feature of phraseological units is a non – variable or fixed context.

Fixed context is defined as a context characterized by a specific and unchanging sequence of definite lexical components and a peculiar semantic relationship between them.

Non – variability is understood as stability of the lexical components within the semantic structure of the word – group. In variable contexts including polysemantic word substitution of one component is possible within the limits of the lexical valency of the word under consideration. It is observed that in such word – groups as “a small town” the word “town” may be substituted by a number of other nouns, e. g. room, audience etc, the adjective “small” by a number of other adjectives e. g. large, big.

Substitution doesn't effect the meaning of either “small” or “town” which denote in all word – groups. “not large” and “ a centre of population” respectively. These variability of the lexical components is the distinguishing feature of the so – called free word – groups. In other word – groups such as “small business, a small farmer” the variable member serve as a clue to the meaning of the adjective “small”. It may be observed that when combined with the words “town, room, etc. “small” denotes “not large” whereas it is only in combination with the nouns “business, farmer,” etc. that “small” denotes “of limited size” or “having limited capital”. Word – groups of this type are described as traditional collocations.

Unlike word – groups with variable member, phraseological units allow of no substitution. For example, in the phraseological unit “small hours” – “the early hours of the morning from about 1 a. m to 4 a. m” – there is no variable members as “small” denotes “early” only in collocation with “hours”. In the phraseological unit

“small bear” – “small” has the meaning “weak” only in this fixed non – variable context. As can be seen from the above, a non – variable context is indicative of a specialized meaning of one of the member – words. The specialized meaning of one of the components is understood as the meaning observed in the given phrase (e.g. small hours) this particular meaning cannot be found in the word taken in isolation or in any of the variable word – groups in which the word is used. It follows that specialized meaning and stability of lexical components are regarded as independent features of phraseological units whose semantic structure is unique, i. e. no other word – groups can be created on this pattern¹.

The two criteria of phraseological units – specialized meaning and non – variability of context – display unilateral dependence. Specialized meaning of one of the member – words or idiomatic meaning of the whole word – group is never observed outside fixed context.

PHRASEMES AND IDIOMS

Phraseological units or fixed context are subdivided into phrasemes and idioms according to whether or not one of the components or the whole – word – groups possesses specialized meaning.

Phrasemes are as a rule, two member word – groups in which one of the members has specialized meaning dependent on the second component as e. g. “small hours”, the second component (hours) serves as the only clue to this particular meaning of the whole first component as it is found only in the given context (small hours), the word that serves as the clue to the specialized meaning of one of the components is habitually used in its central meaning. (small hours, three hours, pleasant hours, small talk, small change).

In short phrasemes are always binary: one component has a phraseologically bound meaning, the other serves as the determining context¹.

¹ Ginsburg R.S. “A course in modern English Lexicology” Moscow 1986.

¹ I.V. Arnold “The English Word” Moscow 1986. R. S. Ginsburg “A course in modern English Lexicology” Moscow 1966.

Idioms are distinguished from phrasemes by the idiomaticity of the whole word – group (“red tape” – bureaucratic methods). In idioms the new meaning is created by the whole, though every element may have its original meaning weakened or even completely lost: “in the nick of time” – “at the exact moment”.

Idioms are semantically and grammatically inseparable units. They may comprise unusual combinations of words which when understood in their literal meaning are normally uncollocable as, e. g. “Mare’s nest” (“a mare – female horse”, a mare’s nest – a hoax, a discovery which proves false or worthless).

Unusualness of collocability, logical incompatibility of member words is indicative of the idiomaticity of the phrase.

Idioms may be motivated and demotivated. A motivated idiom, which made up of words normally brought together are homonymous with corresponding free word – groups (are homonymous to a free – phrase) e. g. “to let the cat out of the bag” – to divulge a secret, “take the bull by the horns – to face dangers without fear, and the clue to the idiomatic meaning is to be found in a wider context outside the phrase itself. “In the nick of time” is demotivated, because the word “nick is absolute.

Both phrasemes and idioms may be movable and immovable.

FORMAL CLASSIFICATION

Now, we pass on to a formal and functional classification based on the fact that a set – expression functioning in speech is in distribution similar to definite classes of words, whereas structurally it can be identified with various types of syntagms or with complete sentences.

We shall distinguish phraseological units that are nominal phrases: “the root of the trouble”; verbal phrases: “put one’s best foot forward”; adjectival phrases: “as good as gold”, red as a cherry”; adverbial phrases: “from head to foot”; prepositional phrases: “in the course of”; conjunctive phrases: “as long as, on the other hand”; interjectional phrases: Well, Never. A stereotyped sentence also introduced into

speech as a ready – made formula may be illustrated by “Never say die” “never give up hope”, “Take your time – don’t hurry”.

The above classification takes into consideration not only the type of component parts but also the functioning of the whole, thus, “tooth and nail” is not a nominal but an adverbial unit; because it serves to modify a verb (e. g. fight tooth and nail), the identically structured “lord and master is a nominated phrase. Moreover, not every nominal phrase is used in all syntactic functions possible for nouns. Thus, “a bed of roses” or “a bed of nails” are used only predicatively.

CHAPTER II. ETYMOLOGY OF ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

2.1. Phraseological units and their origin

The sources of phraseological units in modern English is very different. According to their origin English phraseological units can be divided into three groups:

1. genuine English phraseological units.
2. Phraseological units borrowed from foreign languages.
3. Phraseological units borrowed from American variant of English.

The creators of the most genuine English phrases are unknown. Especially it is about proverb. In the whole, all phraseological units are the creature of folk. Display of its wisdom and its sense of linguistics¹.

Also many phraseological units came from literature. At first these are phraseological units from Bible, the second, are from books of Shakespeare, the famous English writers.

Then comes phraseological units from the writers as Admond Spense, Tomas Brown, Frensis Bacon, John Dredien, Jihn Milton< Tomas Morton, Jonathan Swift, Charles Dickens, George Bayron, Valter Scott.

One of the main sources is also phraseological units borrowed from other languages. Especially from latin and Greek. There are also phraseological units borrowed from French, Spanish, Italian and other languages.

1. Phraseological units borrowed from foreign languages

(full kalcs)

There is a kalc in English but its origin not used e. g ‘baptism of fire’ from French “baptime du feu”

There are also some proverbs: “dead men don’t bite” (мертвый не кусается) Greek from latin “mortui non mordent”; Hunger is the best sause (голод лучший повар) Latin “fames optium condimentum”.

¹ А.В. Кунин. «Фразеология современного английского языка» Москва 1972г

“If you run after two hares, you will catch neither” – “за двумя зайцами погонишься, ни одного не поймаешь” Latin “duos qui lepores nautrum capit” (French : qui court deux lievres nen prend point; German; wer zwei Hasen hetzt, fangt kienen).

At this proverb, the place of lexemes are changed in comparison to Latin origin.

BIBLEISMS

Bible is one of the most important literature source. For hundreds of years Bible of basic book and widely spread which people read. Not only words but many of idiomatic expressions came from Bible. There are a lot of expressions borrowed from Bible, so to gather and count them is very difficult.

There are some of them:

1. Can the leopard change his sports?

«разве может леопард сменить свою пятнистую шкуру? (ср. горбатого могила исправит)

2. bone of the bone and flesh of the flesh

«КОСТЬ ОТ КОСТИ И ПЛОТЬ ОТ ПЛОТИ»

3. The root of evil

«корень зла», «любовь к деньгам»

4. separate the sheep from the goats

«отделить овец от козлят», «отделять, отличать, важные от второстепенного».

Some phraseological units came from the Book of Common Prayers.

1. daily bread «хлеб насущный», средства и существованию: from Bible

“give us this day our daily bread”

2. for better for worse «на горе и радость», «что бы не случилась» (слова из службы при совершении брака сочетания)

3. from the bottom of the heart – «от всей души, от всего сердца»

Sometimes the phrases from bible are changed:

1. a lost sheep «заблудшая овца» (in Bible) for I have found my sheep which was lost.
2. a wolf in sheep's clothing «волк в овечьей шкуре» From beware of false prophets which comes to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves.

SHAKESPEARISMS

After Bible, the books of Shakespeare is the second important source of phraseological units, the number of them is 105 phraseological units.

The Shakespearian quotations have become and remain extremely numerous they have contributed enormously to the store of the language. Some of them most often used are:

1. Eat somebody out of house and home (King Henry IV) «разорить человек обживя на его счет.
2. The green eyed monster (Othello) «чудовище с зелеными глазами», «ревность».
3. a fool's paradise (Romeo and Juliet) «призрачное счастье»

Very many come from "Hamlet".

1. "to be or not to be" «быть или не быть».
2. "to manner born" «прирожденный», «привыкший с пеленок».
3. "out of joint" «не в порядке».

There are also such Shakespearisms as:

1. as good as one's word. (Twelfth Night) «хозяин своего слова, верный своему слову.
2. "salad days (Antony and Cleopatra) «пора юношеской неопытности».
3. give the devil his due (King Henry V) «отдавать должное противнику».

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS BORROWED FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Most of English phraseological units are connected with antic mythology, history and literature. Many of this phraseological units are international and are used in many languages.

For example, the following units are connected with mythology.

1. Achille's heel – ахиллесова пята, единственное уязвимое место
2. The apple of discord – «яблоко раздора».
3. The horn of plenty – рог изобилия.
4. Augean stable (s) – агниевы конюшни место.
5. Sow dragon's teeth – иять раздоры, вызывать войну.
6. Cassandra's warnings – предостережения которыми пренебрегают, но которые сбываются:

There are also some phraseological units connected with the poems "Iliad" and "Odyssey" of Homeras:

1. Penelopa's web – ны Пенелопы, тактика оттягивания.
2. Homeric laughter – голирический хохот.
3. between Scylla and Charrybdis – «между Силой и Харибной, в безвыходном положении.

Many phraseological units are connected with ancient Rome.

1. a bed of roses – ложе из роз, безмятежная жизнь (often used in negative sentences).

The expression " Caesar's wife must be above suspicion created another phraseological unit " Caesar's wife" жена Цезаре, человек, который должен вне подозрения.

Some phraseological units borrowed from French. They are:

1. after us the deluge – после нас хоть потоп. Fr. Apres nous le deluge
2. all roads lead to Rome – все дороги ведут в Рим. Fr.tous les chemins vont a Rome
3. it goes without saying – самособой разумеется. Fr. Cela va sans dire.
4. Rome was not built in a day – Рим строился не один день. Fr. Rome ne fut pas faite tout en un jour

Phraseological units borrowed from German

1. Speech is silvern silence golden – слово – серебо, молчание – золото. German; Shprechen is silbern, shweigen ist golden.
2. storm and stress- буря и натиск, «напряжение» German; Sturm und Drang.

Phraseological units borrowed from Spanish

1. an ugly duckling – гадкий утенок.
2. Alladin's lamp – талисман выполняющий все желания.
3. Alnashar's dream – пустые мечты.
4. the old man of the sea – навязчивый человек.
5. an open Sesame – быстрый, легкий способ достижения чего-либо.

Phraseological units from American variant of English

Many phraseological units come into English from the USA. Some of them were assimilated and become phraseological units. They are:

1. bark up the wrong tree – налать на ложный след.
2. bread and butter – кусок хлеба, средства к существованию.
3. get it in the neck – получить по ним, получить выговор, ногоняй.
4. on the level – честно, порядочно.
5. strike oil – достичь успеха.

All these borrowings become real English phraseological units and are used in speech.

Proverbs

A proverb is a short familiar epigrammatic saying expressing popular wisdom, a truth or a moral lesson in a concise and imitative way. Proverbs have much in common with phraseological units, because their lexical components are also constant, their meaning is traditional and mostly figurative, and they are introduced into speech ready-made. That is why many scholars like V. V. Vinogradov, A. V. Koonin think proverbs must be studied with phraseological units, because they often form the basis of phraseological units.

Example: the last straw breaks the camel's back – in this proverb "the last straw" is a phraseological unit.

A drowning man will clutch at a straw. – clutch at a straw is a phraseological unit.

Lexicology doesn't deal more fully with the peculiarities of proverbs: created in folklore, they are studied by folklorists, but in training units introduced into the act of communication ready – made we cannot avoid – touching upon them. English proverbs are very different by their content and show the traditions and customs of English nation.

1. A thief passes for a gentleman when stealing has made him rich «вора называют джентльменом когда он становится богатым» .
2. he who is born a fool is never cured – дураком родился и дураком и помрет.
3. war is the sport of kings – война – забава для королей.
4. spare the rod spoil the child – пожалишь розгу, испортить ребенка.
5. one law for the rich, and another for the poor - для бедных один закон а для богатых другой.

As you see, from the above examples English proverbs blame wars. Rich people, laugh at fools, criticize laziness.

2.2. The problem of semantics of phraseological units

Phraseological semantics closely contiguous to lexical, but nevertheless, it has peculiar row of characteristic features. The subjects of discussion are types of meanings in the sphere of phraseology, phraseological comprehension, phraseological abstraction, inner form of phraseologisms, aspects of phraseological meanings. During the analysis of phraseological units' meanings, it is necessary to articulate semantic elements, no more than that or another aspects of phraseological meanings.

Semantic structure of phraseological units is wider than its meanings, as its not confined only by significative, denotative and connotative aspects, but also defined

by inner form, with construction of all formation as a whole, types of grammatical meanings, for example, number and cases, monosemy and polysemy, also with systemical linguistic and speech connections.

The term “national – culture meaning” is used conditionally, as it means denotative – significative meaning of a word, which has fully national – cultural content. Unequivalent typological study of languages, and serving to different cultures refer to these group of words. Unequivalents, as known, are words, serving for expression of notions, which are not observed in another culture and don’t have equivalent in the limits of language, which they belong.¹

National – cultural component of meanings in phraseological units with some facts of cultures, social and common life of nation. Acquaintance with phraseology opens a new view to some tradition and customs. For example, nautical phraseological units open less know for us life of England as naval power.

National – cultural component of meanings in phraseological units contains in preconditions of its origin, in other words, its inner from, which have been discussed the previous paragraphs and further paragraphs.

Idioms and phrasems in the English language

N.Amosova gives two categories of phraseological units depending on whether just one component or both used in phraseologically bound meaning. If all the component have idiomatic meaning such phraseological units are called “idioms”, ex: to toe the line (to do exactly as one is lord) a free lance (a person who acts independently). What is idiom?

Definition

An idiom a multiword construction that

- is a semantic unit whose meaning cannot be deduced from the meaning of its constituents, and
- Has a non – productive syntactic structure.

Features

¹ Шехтман Н.А. Практикум по Фразеологии Современного Английского Язкка. Ленинград 1971.

- An idiom is a multiword expression. Individual components of an idiom can often be inflected in the same way individual words in a phrase can be inflected. This inflection usually follows the same pattern of inflection as the idiom's literal counterpart.

Example:

Have a bee in one's bonnet

He has bees in his bonnet.

- An idiom behaves as single semantic unit.
- It tends to have some measure of internal cohesion such that it can often be replaced by a literal counterpart that is made up of single word.

Example:

Kick the bucket

- It resists interruption by other words whether they are semantically compatible or not.

Example:

Pull one's leg

**pull hard on one's leg*

**pull on one's left leg*

- It resists reordering of its component parts.

If one of the components has bound specialized meaning dependent on the second component, she called "phrasemes". Ex: Dutch courage (courage given by drink), to bring to book (to bring to justice), small years (in the childhood), small beers (weak beer).

Stability of phraseological units is seen its disallowances of the substitution of word groups. Ex : "to shrug one's shoulders" does to allow to substitute either "shrug" or "shoulder". Idiomaticity of phraseological units is lock word groups.

If a word group does not allowed word – by – word translation it is called idiomatic word group. Ex: to kick the bucket (умереть), in the soup (в затруднительный положении), under a cloud (в плохом настроении). Prof. A. I. Smernitskiy states that

phraseological units may be defined as specific word groups functioning as a word equivalent. The phraseological units are single semantically inseparable units. They are used in one function in the sentence and belong to one of speech.

According to the semantic and grammatical inseparable we may classify the phraseological units into: noun equivalents (heavy father), verb equivalents (take place), adverb equivalents (in the long run, high and low), Prof. Koonin does not support Smirnitkiy's point of view on the equivalence of phraseological units, A. Koonin points out the components of phraseological units are mounted separately and therefore they can't be used in one function in the sentence. Ex: he gets rid of its. The problem of equivalents of phraseological units to words demands further investigation. Among the phraseological units there are the go-called imperative phraseological units.

Ex: God bless his soul, Curse her! Down him! Go well! Heaven forbid!, Lord love us! Etc.

These phraseological units mostly denote the emotional and expressive state of person. Proverbs, sayings and quotations exist also as ready-made units with specialized meaning of their own which can not be deduced from the meaning of their own components. Therefore they may be included phraseological units. Ex: east or west home is best; friend in need is a friend indeed; to be or not to be. The history of many phraseologisms in an interesting record of the nation's past, of its of life, customs and traditions. Ex: to talk shop, to make the best of the bargain, to have all one's goods in the shop window, a drug on the market. Many phraseological units are associated with the sea (the waves). Ex: all at sea, to nail one's colours to the mast to sail under false colours. Many phraseological units are borrows from the bible. Ex: the root of all evil короны зла, любовь к деньгам. Daily bread – накушнқй средства к существованию, there is a subject to discussion among the linguistics about the state of such combination like "to give in", "to make up", "to take off", "to get up", etc; what is nature of the second element of such combination?

The second element of such units is not a word therefore they are not phraseological units. Phraseological units, as we know, consist of word. The second element is not morpheme because it is not apart of the word, they are not adverbs because adverbs have definite lexical meanings and are used in a certain function in the sentence. These are synonyms among phraseological units. Ex: through thick and thin, for love or money во что бы не стало; pull one's leg, to make full of smb. — дурачить. Some of phraseological units are polysemantic as “at large” – 1)на свободеб 2) в открытом море. 3) без определенной цели. It is the context that realizes the meaning of phraseological units in each case. The usage of phraseological units in speech is a subject work of many linguists.

Russian – English Phraseological Equivalentents and Analogues

The semantic division of phraseological units touches upon the subject of only one, the leading level of interlanguage phraseological unit study. The other two levels are structural – grammatical (according to the terminology used by other authors – structure, syntactical organization, grammatical forms, syntactical structure) and componential or lexeme (also called lexical).

Structural – grammatical level presupposes the comparison of PU structural models based on structural models of free word – combinations and sentences, characteristic of both language or typical of only one of them. It also deals with the adequate substitution of structural divergences. It is necessary to take into consideration the main structural peculiarities of the English and Russian languages, which leave an imprint on PU structural – grammatical organization:

1. the presence of indefinite and definite articles in the majority of English phraseological units as a grammatical category of the English languages;
2. the pronounced case system of the Russian language; the opportunity to convey the meaning of Russian cases with the help of prepositional- nounal constructions;
3. the frequent usage of the component “one's” in English idioms which is replaced in context by the required possessive pronoun, and its incomplete conformity with the Russian reflexive pronoun “свой”, which does not change its form contextually.

The componential or lexeme level presupposes the exposure of image creating identical, similar in meaning or different elements in the composition of phraseological units compared. This level happens to be the most mobile and specific of both languages.

By taking into account the above – mentioned levels we can distinguish the following types of interlanguage phraseological relations:

1. Phraseological equivalents (full and partial);
2. Phraseological analogues (full and partial);
3. Phraseological units no phraseological counterparts in another language.

It goes without saying that the high level of semantic conformities is typical of interlanguage phraseological equivalents, the medium level corresponds to interlanguage full analogues while the low level of semantic conformities indicates partial phraseological analogues.

Phraseological difficulties of translation

Translating phraseological units is not easy matter as it depends on several factors: different combinability of words, homonymy, synonymy, polysemy of phraseological units and presence of falsely identical units which makes it necessary to take into account of the context. Besides a large number of phraseological units have stylistic expressive component in meaning which usually has a specific notional features. Therefore cited determines the necessity to get acquainted with the main principals of the general theory of phraseology.

Types: functional and semantically inseparable units are usually called phraseological units. Phraseological units cannot be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as ready – made units. The lexical components in phraseological units are stable and they are non – motivated, i.e. its meaning of its meaning can't be deducted from the meaning of its components because they do not allow their lexical components to be changed or substituted. In phraseological units the individual components do not seem to possess any lexical meaning outside the word group.

Go on a bat — запиий, загулять

Cross as a bear – не нащутку, зол как черт

A queer bird – странный человек, человек с причудами, со странностями

A cat has nine lives – кошки живучи

Spring chicken – неопытный, неискушенный человек, сущиц младенец

He got a son, and if that's something, for Bully to go on the bat over I'd like to know what its

У него родился сын, и мне это является достаточным основанием для Булле; чтобы загулять, тот мне хотелось бы знать, чем это является.

When the dance ended, they stopped just by the spot where miss Ceswick was sitting Florence and Dorothy were both dancing. But Jeremy who didi not dance was standing by her, looking as sulky as a bear with a sore head.

Когда танец окончился, они останавились как раз у того места, где сидела мисс Сесуик Флоренс и Дороти обе танцевали а Джереми, который не танцевал , стоял около нее, надувшись как сыч.

A queer bird – странный человек, человек с причудами, со странностями.

“That Bekgian Chap, Profond” he said “is a member here. He a queer bird”

Этот бельгиец Профон – сказал он, - прошел у нас в члены клуба.

Подозрительный субъект.

Has nine lives - кошки живучи

One of the most striking difference between a cat and a lie is that a cat has only nine lives.

Одно из существенных отличий кошки от лжи заключаеся в том, что у кошки только девять жизней.

spring chicken – неопытный, неискушенный человек, сущиц младенец

A.V. Koonin thinks that phraseology must be analyzing independent linguistic science and not a part of phraseology. His classification of phraseological units is based on the function of them is speech (nominating, interjectional and communicative)¹.

¹ Кунин А. В. «Фразеология современного английского языка» Москва, 1972.

CHAPTER III. ONOMASTICS AS DIVISION OF LINGUISTICS STUDYING THE PROPER NAMES

3.1. Functioning of the proper names in English phraseological units

The names the own since olden times attracted attention of simple inhabitants and professional researchers. Today the names the own study representatives of the most various sciences (linguists, geographers, historians, ethnographers, psychologists, literary critics), however first of all the proper names are intently investigated by linguists, as any name without depending on that, what object of living or lifeless nature it behaves (to the man, animal, stars, street, city, village, river, brook, book or commercial firm) to - this word included in the system of language appearing on the laws of language, above-ground on certain laws and used in speech.

In science dealing with language there is the special division, whole direction of linguistic researches, sanctified to the given names, proper names, names - onomastics. Onomastics (from Greek *onomastikus* - related to the name, proper name):

1) division of linguistics, studying the proper names, history of their origin and transformation as a result of the protracted use in a language-source or in connection with borrowing in other languages.

2) proper names of different types (onomastics vocabulary), that in accordance with the designated objects is divided by anthroponomy, toponymy, zoo names (proper names of animals), astronomy, cosmonautics (name of zones and parts of Universe), theonyms (names of Gods) and other. Onomastics has a row of divisions that is traditionally distinguished in accordance with the categories of the proper names, in accordance with character of the called objects. The proper names of geographical objects are studied by toponymy; the proper names of people are investigated by anthroponomy; name of space zones - constellations, galaxies, both accepted in science and folk (cosmonautic analyses; the names of separate celestial bodies are studied by astronomy; by the proper names of animals, their names (zoo names engages in; the proper names of the articles of material culture became the

object of study of onomastics; there are other divisions. Besides it in onomastics there are the special directions on the study of the names own in fiction and verbal folk poetic work, in dialects and sayings, in officially-business style of speech. Ethnologic (from Greek ethnos - a tribe, people and nyma, is the name, name) is a division of onomastics, studying an origin and functioning of ethnonyms, - the names of nations, people, nationalities, tribes, tribal unions, and other ethnic communities. Ethnonymics investigates history of ethnonyms, their use, distribution and modern state. Data of ethnonyms are especially important for the decision of problems of ethnic history, ethno- and linguogenes. The study of ethnonyms gives an opportunity to trace the evolution of the name, explain its origin. The results of ethnonyms are used by historians, ethnographers, demographers, linguists, anthropologists and archaeologists, investigating ethnic communities from the different points of view, way of ethnic migrations, cultural and language contacts. Ethnonyms, being ancient terms, carry in itself valuable historical and linguistic information. The special group in ethnonymics is made by the self called of people or tribes, that the names given by the neighbors of these tribes or people are matched against. Research onomastics help to expose the ways of migrations and place of former inhabitants of different people, language and cultural contacts, more ancient state of languages and correlation of their dialects. Toponymy (especially hydronymy) frequently is an only information generator about disappearing languages and people.

According to Book of Life, the first was get the names own people, well-known to them places on earth, animal (home and wild) and visible heavenly bodies. These objects and their names filled onomastics space of ancient man. This space broadened in time, the new types of objects got the names. World in that we live, it is truly possible to name the world of the names and proper names. In fact practically every real object (and frequently and invented) has or can have the own name. Thus one names so ancient, that they are perceived as arising up by a soba, as their author is unknown and sometimes even and people the language of that this word belonged

to. History of such names is hidden from us by the curtain of time. By it, in particular, the names of some rivers, seas, mountains, stars differ. Opposite, there are other names and proper names, the date of birth of that is set exactly or even well-known; they quite often are young, the authors of these words-names are often known. Modern onomastics is complex scientific linguistic discipline possessing the circle of problems and methods. Research onomastics help the study of ways of migration of separate ethnos, exposure of places of their former habitation, establishment of more ancient state of separate languages, determination of language and cultural contacts of different ethnos.

Bible is the most main literary source of phraseological units. This greatest work enriched phraseological units not only English but also many other languages of the world. About huge influence that was rendered into English language by translations of Bible, talked and written much. During centuries Bible was the book widely read and quoted in England; ".not only separate words but also whole idiomatic expressions entered English from the pages of Bible". The number of biblical turns and expressions, entering English, is so great, that to collect and enumerate them would be a very heavy task. Every year all new editions appear Bibles intended for different task forces and layers of population are counted on people different ages. The result of all it is a not increase number of believers is in a country, then wide penetration in a language and frequent use of biblical expressions. Allusions to biblical text are the very widespread phenomenon in English literature. Biblical names the own meet in next phraseological units: To bow down in the house of Rimmon - to submit to the actions disapprove that; to renounce the persuasions; to submit to the necessity (Риммон is the Assyrian deity). *To bow down in the house of Rimmon- подчиняться действиям, которые не одобряешь; поступиться своими убеждениями; подчиниться необходимости (Риммон – ассирийское божество)*

Go to Jericho! – Tuyog'ingni shiqillat! Ko'zimga ko'rinma.
To spoil the Egyptians - поживиться за счет врага
Egyptian darkness – zim-zimiston
The law of the Medes and Persians – Medes va Forslarning Qonuni; o'zgarmas qonun
The Mammon of unrighteousness – davlat, boylik, pul, mol-mulk
a doubting Thomas - Фома неверующий (человек, которого трудно заставить поверить чему-либо);
the apple of Sodom – sirti yaltiroq ichi qaltiroq;
balm in Gilead - бальзам в Галааде утешение, успокоение, исцеление(бальзам, якобы исцеляющий от всех болезней, приготовленный из сока кустарника, растущего в окрестностях Галаада);
the old Adam - Odam Ato;
to raise Cain – shovqin ko'tarmoq, (O'z akasi Avelni o'ldirgan Kain; yer yuzidagi birinchi qotillik);
Job's comforter - утешитель Иова (горе-утешитель; утешитель, который лишь усугубляет чье-либо горе);
A Juda's kiss - поцелуй Иуды (Иудино лобзание, предательский поступок);
as poor as Job - kambag'al odam;
to be at ease in Zion - блаженствовать в обетованной земле (Zion Израиль, перен. «рай»);
Go to Jericho! - Clean up to the devil! Fail
To spoil the Egyptians - to profit due to an enemy
Egyptian darkness - darkness is Egyptian
The law of the Medes and Persians is Law of medes and Persians; unchanging law. *The Mammon of unrighteousness* - маммона, money, riches
a doubting Thomas is Foma nonbeliever(man that it is difficult to compel to believe anything);

the apple of Sodom is a beautiful, but rotten fruit(according to legend, apples transforming at the first touch to them in smoke and ash grew near the city of Sodom);

balm in Gilead is a balsam in Галааде comfort, calming, healing(a balsam allegedly curing from all illnesses is prepared from juice of bush growing in a neighborhood of Галаада);

the old Adam is Decrepit Adam(sinfulness of human nature);

to raise Cain - to make scandal, heave up noise(Cain is a killer of the brother Abel; this was the first murder on Earth);

Job's comforter is a comforter Иова(grief-comforter; comforter that aggravates somebody's grief only);

A Juda's kiss is a kiss of Judas(Judas kissing, treacherous act);

as poor as Job - poor as Иов(нищий man);

to be at ease in Zion - to be in bliss in the promised land(Zion Israel, перен. "paradise").

3.2. Phraseological units with onomastics, its sources and translation ways

ONOMASTICS RELATED TO ANCIENT MYTHOLOGY

Besides phraseological units ascending to Bible, in English, as well as in the languages of other European people, being the heirs of ancient culture, there are many phraseological units etymology of that can be erected to ancient Greeks and Romans. The ancient Greek myths arose up originally on the islands of the Эгейского sea (III of thousand B.C.) and contained narrations about the acts of deities and exploits of heroes. Gradually they became overgrown with the recitals of the real historical events. Verbal legends found the reflection in an enormous amount of monuments of writing literature (poems of Homer, dramas of Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, comedies of Aristophanes, compositions of Herodotus and other).

Setting the sequence of creation of Roman mythology is difficult, because necessary sources are absent. A requirement in myths was satisfied due to penetration to Rome of Greek mythology. The row of the ancient Greek mythical stories was expounded in works of the Roman poets of Vergil, Ovid to and other.

Phraseological units of Pandora's box is a box of Pandora, Achilles' heel is the Achilles heel, Augean stable(s) - Augean stables(start, dirty place), a labor of Hercules - oat-flakes labour, a labor of Sisyphus - labour of Sisyphus, Lares and Penates(книжн.) -лары and penates, that creates a comfort, fireside (лары and penates in древнеримской mythology are Gods-patrons of fireside), the thread of Ariadne(книжн.) is a ариаднина filament, guiding filament, method helping to go out from a narrow circumstance(daughter of cretan tsar Ariadne, giving the ball of threads to the Greek hero Тезею, helped to unthread him) taken from ancient mythology.

With the poems of Homer "Iliad" and "Odyssey" are constrained expressions: Homeric laughter is a Homeric loud laughter (a turn is related to description of laughter of Gods Homer); Penelope's web is тканье of Penelope, drawing tactician; between Scylla and Charybdis - between Сциллою and Харибдой, at a nonplus; like a Trojan - bravely, doughtily, heroically(Vergil in "Aeneid" too glorifies the courage of defenders of Troy); the Trojan Horse is a trojan horse, hidden danger. (Horace).

Phraseological units coming in English from literature of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome are provided with an unusual colourfulness and expressivity, these their prevalence is explained to not only in English but also other languages of the world.

Achilles' heel is the Achilles heel(weak point);

the sword of Damocles - sword of Damocles(overhanging danger);

to appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober - to plead somebody for the thoughtless second(on legend, the woman sentenced by drunk Philip Macedonian said that would appeal to him again in search of just decision, when he will be sober) accepted by him thought;

to cross the Rubicon - to go across Рубикон сделать decision step(in 49 B.C., Julius Caesar, despite prohibition of the Roman senate, went across Rubicon - river serving as a border between Italy and Цизальпийской Галлией and began civil war);

(to give) a sop to Cerberus " (to give up) handout to give a sop to gerberus Церберу"

ONOMASTICS RELATED TO THE WAY OF LIFE, FOLKLORE OF ENGLISHMEN

In this group included:

a) Phraseological units with the traditional, popular masculine and woman names. The widespread English names used in speech every day became the components of great number of phraseological units and give them frequently the brightly expressed expressively-emotional colouring. Such English names, as Betty, Tom, Jack, John, Mary(Maria) of and other, became the carriers of certain character of people traits.

So, the name Jack, appearing in many phraseological units, is associated mostly with a merry fellow, bright small, agile and sly, at times crafty. The name the own has value "Every Englishman" or simply "man". For example: Jack of all trades - jack of all trades; Jack at a pinch is a man, to services of that come running in an extreme; Jack out of office is an official not at businesses; discharged from an office. Etymology of colloquial phraseological unit of before one can(or you could) say Jack Robinson interesting, that in Russian means "immediately, instantly, in two accounts; like winking; and did not have time to regain consciousness; did not have time and to blink an eye; and did not have time to exclaim; you will not have time to look around, as". There is legend about a living once man by name Jack Robinson, that inflicted very short visits the acquaintance and retired before had time to report about him.

All shall be well, Jack shall have Jill. "All will be good" (letters. Jack will get Jill (beloved) - from Jack and Jill "inseparable pair"; To name all people belonging to one or another profession the echo of ancient custom, by some one name,

phraseological unit of Tom Tailor, that designates a man or people, engaging in a sartorial handicraft, sounds:

"We rend our hearts and not our garments".\u0009

"The better for yourselves, and the worse for Tom Tailor", said the Baron(W.Scott. "The Monastery", Ch. XXV.)

In the generalized value very near to the value of pronouns, the personal names are used in expressions:

to astonish the Browns - to enter the lists to public opinion; Brown, Jones and Robinson are simple, ordinary englishmen; every Tom, Dick and Harry - every, each, first meeting; Tot Fool is a fool, blockhead; Tot o'Bedlam - mad. Here we will Give a few examples of phraseological units the widespread English names enter in the complement of that :

to sham Abraham - to pretend to be to the patients, to simulate;

cousin Betty a 1) prostitute; 2) imbecile, little fool;

the Black Maria is a prison coach;

Aunt Sally is child's game;

Jack of the clock (перен.) is an instrument in somebody's hands;

the house that Jack built(шутл.) is a story with reiterations;

John long the carrier is a man delaying with delivery anything;

Johnny Newcome is a novice, greenhorn;

John Trot(mouths.) is a bumpkin, hick;

Dumb John / dumb Dora is a fool/fool;

Johnny - come - lately is a man coming last-minute;

Johnny - on - the - spot is a man ready to give help at the right time;

John o'Nokes and John o' Stiles are imaginary parties in a trial(in Middle ages in England the invented names of John appeared in legal transactions - a - Noke s - John(who dwells) at the oak and John - a - Stiles - John(who dwells) at the stile "John that lives at oak, and John that lives at a transition");

John Doe and Richard Roe is an imaginary plaintiff and defendant in a trial (names of fictitious legal entities appearing in lawsuits in the English rule-making of the first half of XIX of century). Presently John Doe is used for conditional denotation of face of sex of men, whose name is unknown. Accordingly, Jane Doe - for a woman, whose name is unknown. In political life, when the question is about a typical middle elector/to the elector, expressions of John Q are used. Citizen, John Q. Public, John Q. Voter, Jane Q. Voter, Jane Q. Public.

b) Phraseological units containing real anthroponymy, that is related to the names of prominent people of the time: monarchs, political figures, scientists and inventors - or not so great, but becoming famous by kind or bad businesses

By "Maria Bloody" - Bloody Mary - a queen Maria was nicknamed Tudor. Nickname was given to her by protestants that she pursued cruelly. In colloquial speech this phraseological unit is used in a completely other value: "Bloody Maria", "Bloody Mary", is a cocktail from vodka and tomato juice with ice. Due to a red color and strong, "felling from feet" action, drink got such expressive name, being the result of the metaphorical rethinking of phraseological unit. Other example: Joe Miller is an old anecdote, well-trodden sharpness (on the name of man publishing the first collection of anecdotes and jokes). According to Cocker correctly, exactly, Hobson's choice a force choice; Jack The Ripper is Jack Потрошитель (nickname of killer of women, accomplishing atrocious crimes in London in 1881- 91 гг.)

ONOMASTICS IS TAKEN FROM LITERARY SOURCES

In modern English there is a great number of phraseological units basic function of that - to strengthen the aesthetic aspect of language. Many phraseological units happened in connection with customs, realities, historical facts, but greater part of the English phraseological fund in any case arose up due to artistically-literary works.

English literature and verbal folk work enriched a language considerably, presenting to him the great number of bright, expressive characters entering everyday, ordinary speech. Quite often the names of personages of novels, plays,

verses or fairy-tales in the use approach denominative, designating one or another character or behavior of man traits, such, for example, as irrepressible curiosity - peeping "too curious man". In legend about the lady of Godiva, wife of count Mercian told that a count imposed an exhausting tax on the habitants of city Coventry. When the lady of Godiva interceded for them, a count said that would abolish a tax, if the lady of Godiva will dare pass bare through all city. Not to embarrass her, all habitants closed the shutters of the houses. Only, who began to oversee in a crack, there was a tailor Tom, that was here staggered by blindness.

"On the number of phraseological units enriching English, of work of Shakespeare occupy the second place after Bible. Number of them over 100". Such FU is named Shakespearisms and, because their greater number meets in works of dramatist only once, the form of them is clearly fixed.

In many phraseological units created by Shakespeare, or in quotations from his works we find the proper names; names of personages of his works;

Cordelia's gift is tender woman voice;

a Daniel come to judgment is a honest, penetrating judge.

The name of hero of play Shakespeare we meet in expression of Hamlet with Hamlet left out "Hamlet without a prince Danish", i.e. anything, deprived most important, to essence.

Expressions of other English writers usually remain quotations and only in rare cases fill up the phraseological fund of English, included in colloquial speech. We will give some examples of such expressions:

J. Arbetnote: John Bull is "John Bull"(mocking nickname of Englishmen). A turn is first used by a court doctor Joule. Arbuthnot in the satiric pamphlet of "Law is a Bottomless Pit"(1712), later reprinted under the name "The History of John Bull".

R. Berns: John Barleycorn is John Barleycorn(personification of whisky, beer and other strong waters), ("John Barleycorn").

D. Dephou: man Friday is Friday; faithful devoted servant(on the name of faithful servant in the novel of "Robinson Crusoe");

T. Morton: what will Mrs. Grundy say? - "that will say to the missis of Grandee"?, i.e. what will be said by people? Expression is used in the comedy of "Speed the Plough". Missis Grandee is embodiment of popular morals (what will a princess Mariya Alekseevna begin to talk?).

J. Poul: Paul Pry is a man, snooping, peeping tom(main acting person of comedy of "Paul Pry").

R. L. Stevenson: Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is "doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde", man incarnating in itself two beginning - kind and wicked (on the name of hero to lead "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde").

J. Berry: little Mary is a stomach, "stomach"(on the name of play).

Many phraseological units were not created by writers, but only due to the last got wide distribution in modern English. For example, expression of John Barleycorn was known yet from the first half of the XVII century, but purchased the special popularity due to a ballad Berth of "John Barleycorn". Comparisons of green like a Cheshire cat - to grin, smile in all mouth; L. Carroll is popularized in a book "Alice in Wonderland".

Much Φ E with the proper names came to England from the USA. They belong to inwardly to the language borrowing. Some of these phraseological units were at one time created by the American writers and got wide distribution in modern English speech. The creators of many turns are known, for example,

W.Irving: a Rip Van Winkle - "Rip of Van Winkle", retarded (on the name of sleeping through twenty years hero of the story). Number of the phraseological units, adopted from American fiction not so great as a number of FE created by the English writers. But, it should be noted that Americanisms given above possess the most bright vividness and enhanceable expressivity as compared to expressions of the English writers.

French fiction contributed a considerable contribution to the phraseological fund of modern English. Many works of the French writers were translated into the English language and until now use a mass appeal in England. In that behalf it is

necessary to distinguish such French writers, as: Fransua Rable, Jean Cambric of Moler, Jerome d'Andje, Lafonten and others.

We will give an example of ΦE with the name proper, coming from French:

Buridan's as - Buridan's settled (about a man not deciding to do a choice between two equivalent objects, by equipotent decisions etc.) (to the French philosopher XIV a century a recital is added Buridan of donkey the dead from hunger, because he did not decide to do a choice between two identical armfuls of сена. This story over was allegedly brought by Buridan as an example in disserting upon a free agency.

In modern English there are only a few phraseological units with the names proper, that came from Spanish fiction. In that behalf it is necessary to distinguish one of the most famous Spanish writers of Migel De Servantes Savedra, becoming famous for the whole world by work "Don Kihot". Migel De Servantes Savedr is the author of next phraseological units: the knight of the Rueful Countenance is a knight of Sad Character, Don Kihot (el Caballero de la triste figura. So Don Kihot named his armour-bearer of Sancho Pansa);

From the fairy-tales of "Thousand and one night" in English a few expressions came: Aladdin's lamp (book) is a magic lamp of Aladdin (talisman executing all desires of the proprietor). Alnascharn's dream is empty dreams, dreaming (in one of fairy-tales of "Thousand and one night" talked about Alnascharn, that on all money bought wares from glass and put them in a basket, but, being lost in day-dreams about that, how he will become a rich, and flying out the future wife, struck on a basket and broke up all glass) up; an open Sesame is "Sesame, opened"!, rapid and easy method of achievement anything (magic words by means of that a door was opened in the cave of robbers in a fairy-tale "Ali-baba and forty robbers").

Circumstance that some expressions adopted from Arabic folklore became phraseological units of modern English, testifies to metaphorical and expressiveness of these ΦE . Analogical concepts exist and in other languages of the world, in this

case it is possible to talk about internationalness of the phraseological units adopted from Arabic literature.

ONOMASTICS CONTAINING THE ENGLISH TOPONYMS

This group is large enough and interesting not only from the point of view of onomastics but also in an unles degree from the especially cross-cultural point of view. Ottotponymy to the names own the cultural component of value is inherent by virtue of specific of their correlated with the designated object and their activity in realization of heat-sink function of language. Many of them keep the concentrated information about former epochs, changing of people, migrations etc. At the same time they are a not only speech, language but also encyclopaedic information, understood as a complex of knowledge about an object, accessible to every member of language collective that uses this name, generator. Realieaes designated by phraseological units of this group, related the closest character to geography and history of country, traditions existing in one or another locality of England, or personal touches of habitants of separate areas, etc.

All phraseological units, containing toponyms, we subdivide into how many sub-groups. The names of streets, districts, sights of London appear in the first sub-group. Part of these units is closely related to the past of London and his history. This expressions were carried to us by the old names, now existing in city places, they remind about events taking place once on areas and streets of London. For example: Tyburn blossom (mouths.) is a young thief, young offender; dance the Tyburn jig (mouths.) - to be hung up, to finish life on a gallows; Tyburn tippet (mouths) - hole, reminds about circumstance that 1783 to, an area Tyburn was the mestome of the public executing.

The names of streets and districts of London began in course of time to designate the line of business or social position of above-ground or working there people. So, for example, as a result metonymical transfer of value of words(names of streets) there was a number of phraseological units:

Fleet Street – англиз матбуоти;

Downing Street – Британия Ҳукумати;

Harley Street – даволаш касби.

And: *Bess o'Bedlam* – ақлдан озган;

to talk Billingsgate – савдолашмоқ, жанжаллашмоқ;

to be born within the sounds of Bowbells – Лондонда туғилмоқ;
Smithfield bargain – нопок савдо;

the three tailors of Tooley Street – ўзини халқпарвар деб билувчи айрим шахслар;

Wardour Street English - нутқ, ўтмишга оид.

In a next sub-group we included phraseological units with the names of the English counties, areas, districts, cities, rivers. Quite often history or tradition of one or another city, settlement is reflected in them. For example, expression of to fight like *Kilkenny cats* means to "fight to mutual extermination, not on a stomach, and on death". A few soldiers from standing in XVIII of century in city *Kilkenny* garrison bound by for fun of two lady-cats tails and threw them through a linen rope, to watch after their fight. When someone sent for an officer with a request to stop this cruel fun, one of soldiers chopped off tails to the lady-cats - and animals scattered. On a question of officer, where bloodstained tails undertook from, someone answered that two lady-cats had fought until did not eat each other to the tails.

“Members of Parliament and ladies of fashion, like himself and Fleur...now and then...going for each other like *Kilkenny cats*”. (J.Galsworthy. “A Modern Comedy”)

“Even pirate crews and bands of robbers prefer a peacefully settled understanding to the division of their plunder to the *Kilkenny cats* plan”. (B/Shaw. “The Intelligent Woman’s Guide to Socialism and Capitalism”, Ch.X)

There are phraseological units, reflecting the place of one or another district, city, sat down in a public production or related to the handicrafts having wide distribution in the certain areas of country. There was so, for example, expression of

to grin like a Cheshire cat. County Cheshire since olden times famous the cheeses. The brand of firm making one of sorts of Cheshire cheese was a smiling cat-like snout as that the heads of cheese were represented. Although this phraseological unit appeared in the year one, he became especially popular after the publication of book of Lewis Carroll "Alice in wonderland".

Phraseological units with place-names arose up on different associations, among that it is possible to mark the productive sign related to this locality(to carry coal to Newcastle - to drive anything there, where it and so sufficiently), event taking place in this locality(Donnybrook Fair is a boiler factory, market - on the name of annual fair taking place to the middle of XIX of century near Dublin). We will mark also Shipshape and Bristol fashion - in the complete order; Canterbury story is a long, boring story(hint on the "Canterbury stories" Jeffry Chaucer); Brummagem button is a counterfeit coin(from distorted. Birmingham); Colchester natives are ousters(the English city Colchester is famous the oysters); and wise man of Gotham is not a very bright person, simpleton(according to legend, the habitants of village were famous Goths the simple-heartedness) of and other.

From 24 phraseological units the names of countries appear in that, 18 plug in itself the word of Dutch, used with a negative value. Such use of word ascends to the AngloDutch competition at the seashores and wars of XVII of century All, related to Holland, the all Dutch was considered bad, and vice versa, any negative phenomenon can appropriate an epithet "Dutch" : and Dutch reckoning is an account, that an innkeeper increases in case of protest of visitor, expressing dissatisfaction a too large sum(what a visitor protests anymore, the an account becomes higher).

Other units of this sub-group are plugged in itself by the names of the countries included in the United Kingdom: the curse of Scotland is nine tambourine; prince of Wales - crown prince; Irish bull is obvious absurdity, ridiculousness.

By analogy with the names of the English counties of Statfordshire, Bradfordshire arose up the humorous name own Bedfordshire in expression of to be off to Bedfordshire "to go to sleep"(such county is not present in actual fact); in him

nevertheless there is an element inherent to the row of the English place-names: -shire.

ONOMASTICS AN AMERICAN ORIGIN

Much FU with the proper names came to England from the USA. Such borrowing behave to inwardly the language. Some so assimilated of such phraseological units, that in the English dictionaries after them taken off dung, indicative on their American origin. They fundamentally differ nothing from British. The proper names, related to American reality, history, are included in their composition, by literature etc. Especially rich in phraseological units with the names own the American slang. The English-language form of the American phraseological borrowing in the British variant of English fully eliminates translation. The American phraseological borrowing, especially slangs, differ in a bright vividness and enhanceable expressivity. We will give a few examples of slang study of idioms with toponyms. As a rule, it is substantial phraseological units in that a toponym performs the duty of determination.

Arkansas lizard (old military *slang*) - *вошь, букв. - арканзасская ящерица (от штата Арканзас);*

Arkansas toothpick - охотничий нож, штык, букв. арканзасская зубочистка;
Broadway boy 1) картежник; 2) крикливо, ярко одетый человек; 3) дамский угодник, букв. бродвейский парень;

Bronx cheer - громкое выражение неодобрения (криком, свистом, любым шумом), особенно в выражении *to get the Bronx cheer* - быть освистанным, букв. приветствие по-бронкски;

California bible, California prayer book - колода игральных карт, букв. калифорнийская библия;

California blanket - газета, в которую заворачиваются бездомные, устраивающиеся на ночлег на улице, букв. калифорнийское одеяло;

California kiss-off, Hollywood kiss-off, New York kiss-off 1) увольнение, освобождение от работы; 2) смерть;

Cape Cod turkey - треска, букв. индейка с мыса Код;

Chicago overcoat - гроб, букв. чикагское пальто;

Chicago pineapple - граната, букв. чикагский ананас;

Cincinnati oysters, Cincinnati quail - продукты из свинины, букв. устрицы, перепелка из Цинциннати;

Coney Island 1) передвижной киоск, где можно быстро перекусить; 2) большая булка с горячей сосиской и приправами, букв. Кони-Айленд (остров возле Нью-Йорка, известный своими пляжами и аттракционами);

Michigan roll - кукла (пачка бумаги, прикрытая сверху ассигнациями);

Vilwaukee goiter - большой живот, «пивной живот», букв. милуокский зоб (город Милуоки, заселенный выходцами из Германии, известен своим пивом);

Mississippi marbles - игральные кости, букв. миссисипские шарики;

Missouri River - подливка (в тюремном жаргоне), букв. река Миссури;

Port Arthur tuxedo - рабочая одежда, букв. смокинг из Порт-Артура;

Rocky Mountains canary - осел, букв. канарейка Скалистых гор.

In phraseological turns with toponyms different эвфонические facilities, such, as, are used, for example, alliteration: San Quentin quail is an attractive young girl,

for connection with that it is possible to get in prison Dignity-Quentin (San Quentin quail could put a male in San Quentin jail). Verbal phraseological units are Less widespread with toponyms: to be on the Erie - to eavesdrop (from the name of lake Eri).

Considered slangs with toponyms convince of that for them absence of stylistic neutrality is characteristic. They possess undoubted emotional and expressive painted, not only designating the certain phenomenon but also expressing attitude toward him talking. The vividness of transmission of the phenomenon is present constantly.

In given above, as well as in many other phraseological units of the American origin with the name proper, there are not cleanly the American words. Their American origin is set on the basis of lexicographic data, analysis of sources and, foremost, on the basis of account of the proper names that give out their American origin included in their composition.

CONCLUSION

Onomastics is science dealing with the proper names. She studies becoming, development, distribution of the names, borrowing in other languages and transformations to the new terms. The proper names are a numerous and ancient group of words in any language of the world. Ancient philosophers, medieval and thinkers of Renaissance age, began to think of by their features. Onomastics has a row of divisions that is traditionally distinguished in accordance with the categories of the proper names, in accordance with character of the called objects. The proper names of geographical objects are studied by toponymy; the proper names of people are investigated by anthroponyms; name of space zones - constellations, galaxies, both accepted in science and folk (cosmonomics analyses; the names of separate celestial bodies are studied by astronomics; by the proper names of animals, their names (zoonyms engages in; the proper names of the articles of material culture became the object of study of chremotonymics and other divisions.

One of important methods of addition to the vocabulary of language that we considered in this head, there is denomination, i.e. proper name in name denominative. When the proper name passes to denominative, it is filled with a new value that was inherently to the man or locality etc.

During research by us were analysed sources of origin of phraseological units with the proper names in modern English. As an analysis showed, Bible is one of major literary sources of phraseological units.

Works of the famous English classic W. Shakespeare similarly are other from the most essential literary sources on the number of phraseological units enriching English.

Large interest is presented by FU with toponyms, because realities, where the way of life and folklore, designated by phraseological units of this group, related the closest character to geography and history of country, traditions existing(or being conceived) in one or another locality of England, or personal touches of habitants of

separate areas. The American phraseological borrowings were not disregarded, especially slangs, that differ in a bright vividness and enhanceable expressivity.

The phraseological fund of English is so great, that his complete research would not be fitted in scopes hired. Nevertheless, on the example of the considered phraseological units with the proper names it is possible distinctly to present as far as various on the semantics and expressiveness of ΦE of modern English.

Phraseological units are riches of language. Phraseological units not only reflect a culture and way of life of one or another language but also help to do speech more expressive and emotional.

Phraseology is the extraordinarily difficult phenomenon, the study of that requires the method of research, and also use of other sciences - lexicology, grammar, stylistics, phonetics, history of language, history, philosophy, logic and country-specific studies.

In this work we considered only one of great number of independent divisions studying separate parties (levels) of language: the use of the names own in phraseological units of English. The proper name, functioning in phraseology as a national and cultural dominant, helps to educe features, personal touches of nation, and in our research of English-language nation, reflected in the phraseological system of language, to understand national character, create the phraseological picture of linguocultural association.

In order that to show national originality of the world picture in phraseology of English, we tried to define that was a building feedstock for phraseological units, what values and ideas about the surrounding world served the source of the vivid name of the phenomena and concepts. In order that to show national originality of the world picture in phraseology of English, we tried to define that was a building feedstock for phraseological units, what values and ideas about the surrounding world served the source of the vivid name of the phenomena and concepts.

The analysis of the name was given own as a component of phraseological unit, that allows to distinguish the circle of the names most often meeting in phraseology.

The analysis of phraseological units was conducted with the names proper, that were extracted from English-Russian phrase book by Koonin A.V., by the method of continuous selection. 138 examples of phraseological units were considered. The next groups of phraseological units were distinguished:

1. Phraseological units with biblical proper names;
2. Phraseological units with the proper names related to ancient mythology;
3. Phraseological units with in that the name the own is related to the way of life, folklore of Englishmen, borrowing, from English and world literature.
4. Phraseological units containing toponyms;
5. Phraseological units with the name proper, arising up on American soil.

On the example of the considered phraseological units it is possible distinctly to present in combination with the proper names, as far as phraseological units of modern English are various on the semantics and expressiveness. An attempt to analyze the cultural component of value of the proper name was in-process undertaken, that reflects the national and cultural features of public and spiritual life of people, his psychology, way of life, his ceremonies and customs, his historical and economic development.

Phraseological units are habitually defined as non – motivated word – groups that can not be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as ready made units. This definition proceeds from the assumption that the essential features of phraseological units are stability of the lexical components and lack of motivation. It is consequently assumed that unlike components of free word groups which may vary according to the needs of communication, member words of phraseological units are always reproduced as single unchangeable collocations. Phraseological is also a term of wide inclusion, but seems preferable for describing various kinds of phrases characterized by different degrees of stability idiomacity in a given language.

Opinions are differing how to call this part of the vocabulary, how it should be defined, described and analysed.

A.V.Koonin, V.V.Vinogradov, O.S.Ahmaniva use the word “phraseological unit” they denote functionally and semantically inseparable units.

I. V. Arnold uses the term “set-expression” because she thinks that this term is more definite, because it is a general term, including words, word-groups and sentences.

A. I. Smirnitsky called this units “word-equivalents”.

The word “idiom” is even more polysemantic. The English use it to denote a made of expression peculiar to a language; without differing between the grammatical and lexical levels.

There are also different scientific approaches to the classification of phraseological units. V. V. Vinogradov classification is synchronic. It is based upon the motivation of the unit.

According to his classification there are 3 types of phraseological units.

- 1) phraseological fusions
- 2) phraseological unities
- 3) phraseological combinations

It has been pointed out by N. N. Amosova and A. V. Koonin that classification, being for the Russian phraseology doesn't fit the specifically English features.

A. V. Koonin's classification is based on the functions the units fulfill in speech

- A) nominating
- B) interjectional
- C) communicative

Prof. Amosova gives two categories of phraseological units depending on whether one component or both component are used in the phraseologically bound meanings. If all components have idiomatic meaning such phraseological units are

called “idioms”. If one of the components has bound specialized dependent on the second component they are called “phrasemes”.

There are also different sources of phraseological units. According to the origin, English phraseological units can be divided into three groups.

1. genuine English phraseological units.
2. phraseological units borrowed from foreign languages.
3. phraseological units borrowed from American variant of English.

There are also many phraseological units borrowed from literature, especially bibliesms and Shakespearisms.

Having surveyed the theme we can conclude that English phraseological units with parts of body can be classified morphologically and syntactically.

So, they can be constructed by parts of speech as prepositions, adverbs, adjectives, verbs and nouns.

Syntactically English phraseological units with parts of body may be grouped according to grammatical relations they express, e.g. subject – predicate relations, attribute relations, adverbial relations, and object relations. Semantically phraseological units with the pars of body can express human emotions as fear, anger, indignation, death, joy, success, morality, and understanding.

English phraseological units can construct grammatical, lexical and semantic synonymic rows.

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